

Insurances.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1825.

INVESTED FUNDS £7,000,000 Sig.
ANNUAL INCOME 900,000 Sig.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, SHANGHAI:
R. F. WAINWRIGHT, Esq.,
AUGUSTUS WHITE, Esq.,
F. H. BELL, Esq.,
NEIL MACLEOD, Esq., M.D., Medical Officer.

W. T. PHIPPS, Esq., Chief Agent.

AGENCIES:

Amoy—Messrs. Brown & Co.
Canton—Messrs. Rowe & Co.
Chefoo—Messrs. Corns & Co.
Fookow—Messrs. Phipps & Co.
Hankow—W. F. Sharp, Esq.
Kobe—Messrs. Brown & Co.
Nagasaki—China & Japan Trading Co., Ltd.
Ningbo—Messrs. Bannister & Co.
Peking—Messrs. Kaitau & Co.
Shanghai—Messrs. Phipps & Co.
Swatow—Messrs. Phipps & Co.
Tientsin—Messrs. Phipps & Co.
Yokohama—Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co.

The Standard is an old and wealthy Scottish Office, well-known throughout India and the East, and has acquired a marked character for sound and liberal management.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong,
Standard Life Office.

982-5

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 14th November, 1890.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 } \$833,333.33
EQUAL TO }
RESERVE FUND } \$318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq., | LO YUEN MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1886.

Hotels.

THE SHAMHEEN HOTEL
BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the "River Steamer Wharves," is now open to receive Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Room, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.

The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in experienced hands.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, &c., of the best quality only.

A. F. DO ROZARIO,
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1890.

THE BOA VISTA.

BISHOP'S BAY, MACAO.

THIS House, situated on the sea shore in one of the best and healthiest parts of Macao, and commanding an admirable view facing the South, was OPENED as a HOTEL on the 1st July.

Every comfort will be provided for visitors, with excellent cuisine and choice Wines.

Hot, Cold, Shower and Sea Water Baths. Large and well Ventilated Dining, Billiard, and Reading Rooms, and well supplied Bar.

A small daily is attached to the premises.

MRS. MARIA B. DOS REMEDIOS,
Proprietress.

PEAK HOTEL,
VICTORIA GAP, PEAK,
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus.

THE most beautiful position in the environs of Hongkong situated 1,250 feet above sea level, commanding magnificent views of the City and Harbour of Victoria, the mainland of China and neighbouring Islands.

Cool Southern breezes in Summer with perfect protection from N.E. Winds of Winter.

The best accommodation of Visitors with every comfort, convenience and attention.

The Cuisine is under the best supervision and every luxury obtainable is supplied.

WINE, etc. the best Brands and finest qualities only are kept.

TERMS MODERATE.

Telephone No. 29.

PEAK HOTEL & TRADING Co., Ltd.,
Proprietors.

Hongkong, 15th February, 1891.

W. S. MARTEN,
ARTISTIC DECORATOR,
2, DUDDELL STREET,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1890.

Masonic.

ST. JOHN LODGE
OF HONGKONG,
No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above-named Lodge will be held in FREEMASON'S HALL, Zetland Street, TO-MORROW, the 12th inst., at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1891.

Consignees.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. NOTICE.

CONSIGNERS of Cargo per Steamship "CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO" are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns at Wanchai, from whence delivery may be obtained on counter-signature of Bills of Lading.

Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th inst. will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance is effected.

CHAS. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1891.

To be Let.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,
THE MARINE HOTEL.

SITUATE on the Praya, opposite to the old P. & O. Wharf, comprising—22 Bed-rooms, Dining-room, Billiard-room, Bar, &c.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1890.

TO LET.

GODOWNS—BLUE BUILDINGS.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 24th December, 1890.

TO LET.
With Immediate Possession,
No. 17, PRAYA CENTRAL.

OFFICES—above Messrs. Douglas, LaPrall & Co.'s Premises.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 16th December, 1890.

TO LET.

BLUE BUILDINGS—First Floor of No. 3.
MAGAZINE GAP—Two Semi-detached Houses. Rent \$45 each.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1891.

KOWLOON.

TO LET.
Possession from 1st February.

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO.'S ESTATE.

HEALTHY situated 5 ROOMED- HOUSES with Bath-rooms complete, splendid view. Moderate Rent. Gas laid on.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1891.

TO LET.

NOS. 9 & 11, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
ROOMS in College Chambers
No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
OFFICES and CHAMBERS in Connaught House, Queen's Road Central.
OFFICES in Victoria Buildings.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1891.

TO BE LET.

A FIVE ROOMED HOUSE No. 3, "Wild Dell Buildings," Wanchai Road (opposite Bakery).
No. 1 (corner house facing East) and No. 6 (corner house facing West).
RICHMOND TERRY CO.—The former with Conservatory, and Tennis Lawn. Each House contains six good rooms and is pleasantly situated.

HENRY HUMPHREYS.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.
On favourable terms, with Immediate Possession.

EIGHT HOUSES at "Mountain View," Peak District, near Plunkett's Gap.
If sold, part of the Purchase money can remain on Mortgage.

Apply to
JOHN J. JUPP.
38 & 40, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 30th December, 1890.

TO LET.
Possession on 1st April next.

HOUSE No. 18, ELGIN STREET.
For particulars, apply to
LOUIS KIRCHMANN,
No. 4, Ladder Street Terrace,
Hongkong, 26th February, 1891.

TO BE LET.

No. 10, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to
HERCULES J. SCOTT.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1891.

TO LET.

NOS. 25 & 27, ELGIN STREET, behind the Old Union Church.
Apply to
ACHEE & Co.
Hongkong, 25th February, 1891.

STRAITS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED at the HEAD OFFICE, SINGAPORE, from the 11th to 26th March next, both days inclusive.

ROBT. BAIRD,
Agent.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1891.

Intimations.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Thirteenth Ordinary Annual MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder Street, on SATURDAY, the 1st March, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving a Report from the General Agents with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1890.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 21st March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1891.

Intimations.

CRUICKSHANK & Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 15th March next, both days inclusive.

CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ltd.,
Victoria Dispensary,
J. STEPHEN,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1891.

Intimations.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1890.

CONTRIBUTORS to the above Office are requested to furnish the Underigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December, 1890, in order that the Distribution of Bonus may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st day of March instant will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents,
Canton Insurance Office, Limited.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1891.

Intimations.

THE BALMORAL GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of March, 1891, at 2.30 p.m. in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and a Statement of Accounts to the 30th day of September, 1890.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th inst. to the 25th inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
K. A. STEVENS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1891.

Intimations.

THE BALMORAL GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, at 2.45 o'clock p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of March, 1891, for the purpose of considering, and if approved of passing, the following Special Resolution—

That the Capital of the Balmoral Gold Mining Company, Limited, be increased from \$180,000 to \$225,000 by the creation of Four Thousand and Five Hundred New Shares of \$10 each to be fully paid up. And that such New Shares be listed upon such terms and conditions and generally with such rights and privileges as shall be resolved upon or directed at the Meeting, and if no direction be given, as the Directors shall determine.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
K. A. STEVENS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1891.

Intimations.

THE Underigned has secured the services of an experienced PHOTOGRAPHER, and undertakes to produce First Class Photographs and the enlargement of Photos, &c. Cabinets (enamelled) \$3 a dozen. Cartes de Visite \$2 a dozen.

PUN WOO, PHOTOGRAPHER,
84, Queen's Road Central,
(Top Floor of Teen Sing, Bookbinder).
Hongkong, 17th February, 1891.

Dr. Knorr's ANTIPYRINE.

(Dose for Adults 15 to 25 grains 4 times.)

It is the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also a very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had from every respectable Chemist and Druggist. Ask for DR. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature, "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand, at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations!

Hongkong, 20th May, 1890.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour a name of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Underigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1890.

Intimations.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Thirteenth Ordinary Annual MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder Street, on SATURDAY, the 1st March, at 11 a.m. for the purpose of receiving a Report from the General Agents with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1890.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 21st March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1891.

Intimations.

CRUICKSHANK & Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 15th March next, both days inclusive.

CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ltd.,
Victoria Dispensary,
J. STEPHEN,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1891.

Intimations.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1890.

CONTRIBUTORS to the above Office are requested to furnish the Underigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December, 1890, in order that the Distribution of Bonus may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st day of March instant will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents,
Canton Insurance Office, Limited.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1891.

Intimations.

THE BALMORAL GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of March, 1891, at 2.30 p.m. in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and a Statement of Accounts to the 30th day of September, 1890.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th inst. to the 25th inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
K. A. STEVENS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1891.

Intimations.

THE BALMORAL GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, at 2.45 o'clock p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of March, 1891, for the purpose of considering, and if approved of passing, the following Special Resolution—

That the Capital of the Balmoral Gold Mining Company, Limited, be increased from \$180,000 to \$225,000 by the creation of Four Thousand and Five Hundred New Shares of \$10 each to be fully paid up. And that such New Shares be listed upon such terms and conditions and generally with such rights and privileges as shall be resolved upon or directed at the Meeting, and if no direction be given, as the Directors shall determine.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
K. A. STEVENS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1891.

Intimations.

THE Underigned has secured the services of an experienced PHOTOGRAPHER, and undertakes to produce First Class Photographs and the enlargement of Photos, &c. Cabinets (enamelled) \$3 a dozen. Cartes de Visite \$2 a dozen.

PUN WOO, PHOTOGRAPHER,
84, Queen's Road Central,
(Top Floor of Teen Sing, Bookbinder).
Hongkong, 17th February, 1891.

Dr. Knorr's ANTIPYRINE.

(Dose for Adults 15 to 25 grains 4 times.)

It is the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also a very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had from every respectable Chemist and Druggist. Ask for DR. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature, "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand, at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations!

Hongkong, 20th May, 1890.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour a name of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Underigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 29th August, 1890.

Intimations.

THE Underigned has secured the services of an experienced PHOTOGRAPHER, and undertakes to produce First Class Photographs and the enlargement of Photos, &c. Cabinets (enamelled) \$3 a dozen. Cartes de Visite \$2 a dozen.

PUN WOO, PHOTOGRAPHER,
84, Queen's Road Central,
(Top Floor of Teen Sing, Bookbinder).
Hongkong, 17th February, 1891.

Dr. Knorr's ANTIPYRINE.

(Dose for Adults 15 to 25 grains 4 times.)

It is the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also a very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had from every respectable Chemist and Druggist. Ask for DR. KN

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2789

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1891.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

BIRTHS.
At Tientsin, on February 21st, the wife of HENRY ST. CLAIR KNOX, of a son.
On the 1st March, 1890, at No. 33, Hill, Kobe, Japan, the wife of C. H. FRANK, of a daughter.
At Shanghai, on Monday, 2nd March, 1891, the wife of Mr. JAMES PARLAN, steamer *Taiwan*, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.
On the 28th February, 1891, at the Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., CORNELIUS THORNE, of Shanghai, to ELIZABETH FRANCES, daughter of the Rev. Marlborough Cross, vicar of St. Clement's, Terrington, Klog's Lynn, Norfolk, England.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1891.

THE "MARINA" IN COURT.

The legal gentlemen were in strong force at the Supreme Court yesterday (9th inst.). Wherever the carcass is, no matter how highly flavored, the cormorants are sure to assemble in flocks. The carcass to be legally "chow-chow" on this occasion was that of the unfortunate and most grossly and disgracefully managed of local enterprises known as the Hongkong Marina, Limited. Why there should have been such a portentous gathering of the brethren of the long robe is not easily understood—it certainly does not appear from the proceedings; and beyond a lot of generally purposeless and silly talk, absolutely nothing to assist anybody or anything was actually accomplished. The lawyers may not and probably are not to blame; they have no sympathies and no obligations beyond the strict limits of business, and a learned barrister, equally with the humble but, so far as law is concerned, in many cases more learned solicitor, has the same right to earn his living as the ubiquitous culinary artist. But, leaving the "Devil's Own" out of the question, the world still contains a large and varied assortment of knaves and fools, and we venture to believe, and to record our belief, that these denominations were powerfully represented at yesterday's farcical burlesque on law and justice.

The ostensible object of the *corroboree* was to adjudicate on a petition for the compulsory winding up of a company that, so far as the claims of creditors have been made public, has debts amounting in the aggregate to about \$65,000—some of which, on close inspection, may not prove altogether lawless—, and assets valued by experienced and impartial appraisers at something over \$50,000. To petition for a compulsory winding up of the Marina, Limited, under these conditions is an insult to the Court, and can only be set down to private or personal reasons which have not been made public. Let us not be misunderstood. The Marina owes the Hongkong Trading Company \$1,697.70, and the latter Company, especially under the suspicious circumstances, was quite justified in protecting its own interests by obtaining judgment for the amount due. Why, then, comparatively trifling amount was not paid when the account was presented; is a question that the so-called Directors of the Marina should be called upon to answer and explain. That the Marina was in a position to liquidate all its current liabilities cannot be denied, unless the Directorate was a bare-faced swindle from the commencement of active operations, as Mr. St. John HANCOCK, who has posed as Chairman of the Board of Directors, Engineer and Surveyor, Architect, Manager-in-Chief and General Autocrat of the concern, actually proposed after a few weeks' working to pay an interim dividend to shareholders. Instead of indulging in profitless and expensive squabbling in Court, what the legitimate creditors, for their own sakes, ought to do, is to assist the shareholders in compelling Mr. HANCOCK and his two Chinese colleagues to explain what they have done with the Company's funds and to render a full and properly verified account of their stewardship.

We don't know on what grounds Mr. Yu WONG PU is a creditor for \$24,000, nor for what particular reason a Mr. YUO PO CHUW was induced to make himself promissory for the princely sum of \$12,921, but in both instances, especially considering that the present legal representatives of these creditors were for a considerable time solicitors to the Marina, there may be wheels within wheels. As regards the claim of Mr. TAY CHAI, for \$4,545, that is the balance of contract price for erecting the superstructure on the old hull, and we respectfully suggest to those interested in the Company's future to have that work thoroughly surveyed and valued by an independent expert, and we have no hesitation in predicting that the result will be astonishing.

The legal gentlemen, as we have already stated, had been instructed to apply that the Company be compulsorily wound up— with the exception of Mr. POLLOCK, who appeared on behalf of the Marina, presumably to oppose the petition. The principal, if not the only aim of this learned barrister appeared to be to thrust down the throat of the Chief Justice the altogether irrelevant circumstance that, on an extraordinary meeting of shareholders held on February 16th, to confirm an idiotic resolution that had been passed, to issue debentures and charter the "Marina" to go to Canton as a "flower-boat" (other words a floating brothel), Mr. FRANK SMITH proposed and Mr. C. E. SWANN, manager for the petitioning creditor, the Hongkong Trading Co.,

seconded that the meeting be adjourned *sine die*. But Mr. POLLOCK omitted to say that this resolution was adopted in order that the Directors should furnish the shareholders with a proper statement of accounts—perhaps he wasn't instructed to mention that interesting fact, if he were instructed at all, but it is on record nevertheless, and although nearly a month has elapsed, these accounts have not yet been forthcoming. The Chief Justice, after a considerable amount of irregular discussion, postponed the matter for three weeks, which will give the shareholders ample time to take adequate steps for their own protection. Meanwhile it would be interesting to know who is going to pay Mr. POLLOCK for his valuable services? If the Directors are unable to pay Mr. YUO PO CHUW his little bill of \$12,921, we don't quite see where the learned counsel's fees are to come from. Mr. POLLOCK would be extremely useful as a creditor of the Company. We make no charge for this suggestion.

DEADLY EPIDEMIC AT CANTON.

CANTON is at present suffering from an epidemic which is daily carrying off its victims in hundreds. What the exact nature of the fatal disease is, our inquiries have hitherto failed to satisfactorily establish. General opinion attributes this plague to the long continued drought and present scarcity of water, but the actual disease is variously described as cholera, influenza, and small-pox. The last named complaint, we have every reason to believe, has for some time been prevalent in Canton, but it is impossible to conclude with any show of reason that this most loathsome affliction can be attended with the frightful mortality reported every day from the crowded capital of Kwangtung. In all probability the death-dealing scourge is cholera, and our latest reports as to the extent of the mortality are to the effect that coffins cannot be provided quickly enough for the numerous dead.

The sympathies of this colony will, as always has been the case in times of trouble and adversity, go spontaneously forth to the hapless sufferers in Canton; any assistance Hongkong can render the distressed city will most readily be forthcoming; but after all it cannot and must not be forgotten that self-preservation is the first law of Nature, and that in the first place and before all else, we owe a sacred duty to ourselves. That duty devolves on the Hongkong Government, and it must not be evaded or perfunctorily dealt with.

If cholera, or any other deadly scourge is epidemic in Canton, as our advice from independent and reliable sources strongly assert without the slightest reservation, effective preventative measures to protect this colony must be taken without delay. For the past eight months Hongkong has suffered from a long-continued drought, probably without parallel in the history of the island, and in spite of the abnormally expensive and loudly vaunted Wyatam reserves, the city of Victoria is directly threatened with a water famine. Sickens has prevailed to an alarming extent for weeks past through all parts of the town, and it is steadily increasing instead of diminishing. The soil is ripe for an epidemic that might sweep the colony of half its population, and who shall say that the germs may not be contained in this "black death" which is depopulating Canton at the rate of many hundreds per day.

We do not wish to appear as alarmists in this matter, nor have we any desire to interfere with the commercial interests of those associated with the Canton river traffic and who have so much at stake in keeping the intercourse between the two cities free and untrammelled. But there are nevertheless, certain public rights which must be safeguarded; the health of this community is one of those rights, and we feel justified under all circumstances, in directing the attention of Governor H. E. H. to the alarming state of affairs now existing. With every respect for private interests which may be prejudicially affected by any decided prohibitory action on the part of the Government, such as the establishment of a strict quarantine, we are still bound to remember that *publicum bonum private a proferturum*. If it is found to be true that a deadly epidemic is raging in Canton, and we fear there cannot be the least doubt about it, then some prohibitive steps ought at once be taken to prevent this colony from being daily inundated with hordes of Chinese direct from the infected districts. Nothing need be done rashly; let the inquiry be prompt, but far-reaching and complete, and then, and not till then, it will be time enough for the Governor to exercise his special authority and take such measures as he may be advised and as the law allows to preserve this colony from a deadly visitor, so fatal and far-reaching in its effects. Fore-warned is fore-armed.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

Heavy rains have fallen in the Dayao Bay District. The Sabang river was in flood for some days, but no damage has been done to the tobacco estates.

neighbourhood of the British Borneo Trading and Planting Company's Saw Mills. The old Hospital is demolished and a coolie house has also given way; a great part of Mr. Leach's garden has also subsided. The Sandakan river was in high flood and its course could be traced far into the Bay by the clay-coloured track of its waters.

We notice that the *Sarawak Gazette* in speaking of our copper coin and Rajah Brooke's order prohibiting its introduction into Sarawak alludes to the coin as "Sabah" copper coin. The designation Sabah as applied to this territory has been abolished for the last six years, the proper name of the country being the "State of North Borneo." There is no such thing as "Sabah" coin in existence either in Sarawak or anywhere else. The nomenclature Sabah and Fluora have long since vanished, the latter at best a fanciful name never having had any hold here. Sandakan is the name of the town, as also of the Bay.

The activity displayed of late amongst our local rowing men during such evenings as have been fine enough to admit of it, calls attention to the absence of anything in the shape of suitable racing boats in the harbour. Surely the energy witnessed, points to the fact that Sandakan can muster a sufficient number of men to start a racing Club and as a commencement get two boats down from Hongkong which would be more adapted to racing than those now in use, and which, if the time and distance of some of the late pulls in these tubs are correct—would enable North Borneo to establish a record for this quarter of the world.

On the evening of the 15th ult., a very beautiful meteor was observed from Sandakan. It fell a little Westward of South, slowly, and leaving a momentary track of fire in its wake. It was of a large size and splendid brightness and when about 10 degrees above the horizon it burst. How large an object it really was is not known as the fortunate observer was in a long chair and never saw it till it was clear of the roof of the verandah, and so could only watch its last 25 degrees or so.

From the 26th January last, all paid Government servants in British North Borneo have been prohibited from purchasing or otherwise acquiring any property in land for themselves or for members of their families, without the written permission of the Governor. As a rule this prohibition will be absolute, except in the case of land purchased by an officer for building purposes for his private use. —*Herald*.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Seymour*, Capt. W. H. Hall, arrived here yesterday from Amoy.

A moderate shock of earthquake is reported to have been experienced at Banjowargie (Java), on the 25th ult.

The vessels of the Pelyant squadron, which left Hongkong recently, have arrived at Shanghai on their way North.

WOODYER'S Australian Rover, under the able management of Mr. Robert Love, has lately been performing to crowded houses in Rangoon.

MR. KUN-WEI, the new Viceroy of the Liang Kiang, arrived at Shanghai on the 4th inst, and proceeded to Tientsin, en route to Peking, the following day.

It is proposed to give a complimentary dinner to Sir Richard Ross, Chief Justice, and Mr. P. J. Hughes, H.B.M.'s Consul-General, at the Shanghai Club on the 26th inst.

If a Japanese contemporary may be relied on, that Kean celebrated the Dai Nippon, fall of the titular ruler of the Land of Morning Calm, proposes shortly to pay a visit to Japan Incog.

MR. H. M. BECHER is evidently considered a personage in Singapore. We are glad to note that he has been at Pahang lately, and shall await the results of his latest pilgrimage with considerable interest.

The wife of the Sultan of Johore died at Teyssall, the Singapore residence of that potentate, on the 25th ult. She had been ill for some time and her death was anticipated. The immediate cause of death was from dropsy.

SAYS THE *Chinese Times* of the 14th February:—The Audience given, is advancing towards a solution, the Tsung-li Yamen having conceded the demands of the foreign Ministers as to separate receptions, and the place of audience being left to the choice of the Government.

The Committee of the Choral Society, on duty, are still undecided whether or not to give another performance of "The Gondoliers." We believe that, as an alternative scheme, it has been proposed by the A.D.C. to get up an entertainment, including Albert's comedy "The Two Roses" and that popular operetta "The Contrabandists."

The *Kobe Herald* hears that Capt. Drummond, late master of the *Tokio Maru*, has been appointed Superintendent Captain of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Co.'s fine fleet of merchant steamers. Our *Kobe* contemporary says this appointment has been conferred on Capt. Drummond owing to the fact that he displayed great skill and endurance in connection with the floating of the vessel he commanded after she was stranded.

SIAM would appear to be the most eager of all Eastern countries to have her mineral wealth developed, either by her own people or by capitalists from outside. We learn that Mr. Iwi, who, with Mr. Tan Kim Ching, lately obtained a concession to mine for gold and precious stones in Siam, has been successful in forming a syndicate in Calcutta and will shortly return to Bangkok prior to commencing active operations.

The funeral of H. E. the late Prince Sanjo, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, took place on the 25th ultimo in Tokyo. The day was fine, and the spectacle, which scarcely came up to popular expectation, attracted crowds of spectators along the route from the deceased's former residence, Ichibei-machi Arisu, to the Temple of Gokokuji, Otemachi, Kojikawa. It is variously reported that the expenses of the funeral will amount to between yen 30,000 and 40,000.

THE *N. C. Daily News* learns that the *Tokio Maru* has at last been successfully floated, and that in all probability she is now safely berthed in Yokosuka Harbour. Her extrication, after upwards of two months' patient and dogged perseverance in the teeth of immense difficulties and discouragements, is a happy reward not only to the Company, whose decision to persist in seeking to float the vessel, many from time to time, questioned the wisdom of, but to the superintendents and captain, engineers and officers, who have laboured hard and continuously ever since the mishap occurred.

A PROLONGED and somewhat severe earthquake was experienced in Yokohama at 4.16 p.m. on the 1st inst.

THE China Camera Club, established to encourage amateur photography, is the latest Shanghai novelty.

MR. MACDONALD CAMERON, M.P., returned to Singapore from Bangkok on the 26th February. He returns to England very shortly.

It is notified in Saturday's *Gazette* that the Governor has recognised Señor Salvador Rances y Villanueva as consul for Spain in this port.

THE appointment of Sergeant-Major J. B. Scott, Hongkong Volunteer Artillery, to be lieu enant, after Mr. Alfred Woolley, resigned, is gazetted.

A TELEGRAM was received in Singapore from Raub on February 26th as follows:—"Tunnel to battery completed; crushing will be commenced at once." There will be a run on Raub shares one of these days, whatever may be their actual value.

We observe that the importation of dogs into the State of Selangor, whether by sea or land, has been absolutely prohibited. The Police and District Officers at Coast Stations have instructions to destroy any dogs imported, contrary to the order, and offenders will be prosecuted.

ON the afternoon of the 9th inst. Mr. C. C. Malsch, C.E., sold by auction a piece of Crown Land, containing 2,012 sq. ft. located near the Wanchai School, Wanchai. There were not many buyers present, and the lot was knocked down for a Chinese for \$457, which was \$20 above the upset price.

THE *Norik-China Daily News* understands that the foreign Ministers at Peking did object to being received in the Tse Kung Kuo, but they were finally satisfied with the assurance of the Tsung-li Yamen that there was no other building available, and that a new hall should be built specially for the reception of foreign envoys.

MR. WIDE use, senior Magistrate, Coroner, Superintendent of the Fire-brigade, etc., etc., goes home on leave by the French mail which leaves here this morning. Mr. A. G. Wise will, in consequence, perform double duty at the Police Court, and will also fill the office of Coroner. Mr. Geo. Henwood, Acting Captain, Superintendent of Police, will temporarily succeed Mr. Woodhouse as Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, and Mr. Chapman will be Assistant Superintendent of the brigade.

THE *Cosmopolitan* arrived at Singapore on the forenoon of the 2nd inst. The future Emperor of All the Russias declined to have any fuss made about his arrival, graciously granted Sir Cecil Smith an interview of a few minutes on board the Russian man-of-war *Zemle Asova*, and made an announcement when he was in land, or if he would land at all. For the honour of this colony it is to be hoped that our large army of local professional toadies will take warning by this. The Russian Prince is evidently sick of Colonial lick-spitting.

OUR Shanghai morning contemporary has much pleasure in recording a very graceful act that has lately been done by Liu Ming-shun, Governor of Formosa. The British *Argo*, *Nanaimo* was wind-bound for three weeks in Keelung harbour, unable to get to sea, and at last the Captain appealed to the Governor for assistance. His Excellency at once instructed the transport, the *Hatching*, to get up steam and tow the *Nanaimo* to sea, which she did, returning subsequently to her moorings, the Governor and his officers refusing all remuneration for the expense and trouble incurred.

A MEETING of representatives of the various schools in the colony was held on the afternoon of the 9th inst. to make arrangements for the annual school sports. Mr. A. J. May, Acting Head Master of Victoria College, presided, and there were also present Messrs. W. D. Braidwood, W. Machell, W. C. Barlow, E. J. Board, and A. A. White. Mr. Board read the report of last year's work, and Mr. Braidwood submitted the Treasurer's account, which showed a small balance in hand. The latter was selected Treasurer for Mr. Board's committee to serve again in the office of Secretary. It was agreed to hold the sports on Monday, 23rd March, at 7.30 p.m.

SAYS THE *N. C. Daily News* of March 7th:—On the last trip of the *Fukuo*, the chief officer, Mr. Keats, and a boat's crew were the means of saving the lives of three natives. The steamer was near Nagasaki and at about 10 o'clock in the morning the pilot saw a boat capsized. The engine was immediately stopped and a boat lowered. When this boat, under command of Mr. Keats, reached the capsized craft, one man was found on top of it, and he informed Mr. Keats that there were two more inside. As the boat could not be righted the *Fukuo's* boat returned to the steamer for axes, and sailors then proceeded to cut a hole in the bottom of the native boat. One man was taken out through the hole thus made, and he informed the rescuers that there was a third man in another compartment. This also was cut into, and the third man was taken out. The boat was then righted, and a slight wound over his eye from an axe. While the men were in the capsized boat the water was up to their chins, so that they had a very narrow escape from drowning.

THE following proclamation from the Li Sheng magistrate to Shanghai, enjoining the people under his jurisdiction, to maintain friendly relations with foreign missionaries, is published in the *Peking Gazette*, of the 28th February:—"Since the opening of China to foreign intercourse, large numbers of foreigners enter the country as missionaries, building churches, establishing good schools, and preaching their doctrines to the people. The Throne, in a special Decree issued in the 7th month of the tenth year of K'ung Hsi, commands all officials to protect missionaries who establish themselves in the interior from the ignorant and unruly, for they come from distant lands to do good and must be treated with respect. Those who destroy their peaceful habitations or places of worship, or in any way molest them, will incur severe punishment. Last year a missionary residing at Nan Kuan suffered much loss in having his property destroyed by a mob; but restitution has since been made him by the Government. In accordance with the clauses in our treaties with foreign nations regarding the protection of foreigners, and in obedience to the Imperial Edict, this proclamation has been issued for the good of both people and missionaries. The former are commanded to be friendly to the latter as they are peaceful people come to propagate their religion and do not raise disturbances nor meddle in affairs not concerning them. Henceforth should any disturbance arise, those implicated will be severely punished. Let no one disrespect this proclamation."

ONE has not to leave Hongkong to ascertain the fact that there is some mysterious attraction in the semi-nude woman for the man with the semi-nude head.

THE Taoist of Shanghai, so says the *Mercury*, has been instructed by the Tsung-li Yamen to spend ten thousand in giving the Censure which a fitting public reception.

MR. BINNY, manager of the Raub mines, left Singapore for Raub on the 3rd inst., in order to superintend the rather extensive crushing operations in connection with the Western reef.

MR. E. P. NUTTALL, who until recently was the editor of the *Yokohama Gazette*, was entertained at dinner at the Grand Hotel, Yokohama, on the 26th inst. by a large number of his friends, the occasion being his departure for England.

CHANG CHIH-TUNG, according to the *N. C. Daily News*, is evidently seriously bent on pushing his end of the Great Western Railway, as he has engaged another experienced railway engineer, Mr. Loch, as an addition to his foreign staff.

A COLLISION between a brougham and a water-cart in Nanking Road, Shanghai, on the afternoon of the 6th inst., led to somewhat serious results. The pony in the brougham bolted, and colliding with a lamp-post, Mr. R. A. de Villard was thrown out and badly bruised and shaken. The water-cart, who was driving, sustained serious injuries and is not expected to recover.

THE sensation of the week has been the cases of alleged foot riding at the recent Race Meeting, to which we have already referred. It is scarcely necessary to say that the serious charges made against a most deservedly popular sportsman and race-rider completely collapsed; but as the last may not yet have been heard of the matter we refrain from comment until the next step has been finally decided on. In any case we promise our readers a full account of the entire proceedings.

THE Kelang correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury* writes under date Feb. 26th:—"Just as the *Hatchat* is about leaving I have the following to communicate in great haste. A ship's boat, apparently of French build, has been brought in here from Kelang Island by fishermen. It was drifting about amongst a quantity of wreckage. The boat is marked 'Cuba' on one side, and 'Guernsey' on the other side. It has been a good time in the water, as it has barnacles on it. On the other hand the paint is quite fresh. The Governor has abolished the lamp-horology."

WONDERS will never cease. The Singapore *Free Press* of February 27th gravely informs its readers that a remarkably fine specimen of gold-bearing stone from Kelang can be seen in the office of Mr. H. M. Becher, D'Almeida Street. It is a sort of quartzite conglomerate and it bears over its surface, and presumably diffused through its substance, an abundance of coarse free gold, some of the noles and grains running pretty large. All fine and large! Are we to be treated to one more boom in Poonfuns before that notorious concern collapses like Selangor, Perak, and other mining bubbles in the Straits?

A COMPETITION for the Short Range Handicap Cup and Range Spoons of the Hongkong Rifle Association was held on Saturday last, and was well attended. Some good shooting was done, and the match was rendered more interesting by the fact that three competitors tied for the best aggregate and three for the second best score. Mr. E. L. Woodin (scratch) took the cup with an aggregate of 37. Cam. Glubb, R.E. (received) 37, and Sgt. Mann, H.K.P. (received) 41 each made a total score of 37. Mr. Woodin also won the 200 yards spoon with a score of 32, Capt. Glubb having that for 30 yards with a score of 28. There were 21 competitors.

THE *Japan Mail* reports rather an extraordinary accident which occurred on the railway line between Honjo and Uyeno, on the 23rd ultimo. After leaving Honjo and when about four miles from the station, the train having then attained a high speed, the driver observed two persons standing at the side of the line, and concluded that they intended to cross after the passage of the train. But when the engine was within less than a hundred yards from the pair, who by this time could be seen to consist of a youth and a girl, the latter exceedingly pretty, turned to each other, embraced, and then, thus clasped together, lay down on the nearest rail. Of course at that moment was lost in the endeavor to stop the train, but on this line vacuum brakes are not in use, and under the circumstances described ordinary brakes were of little value. The train stopped some twenty minutes by the mangled bodies, while arrangements were being made for their disposal, and during the interval it was found that, being forbidden to wed, the unhappy couple had chosen to die in each other's arms.

THE *Chinese Times* publishes a most favorable notice of Vol. III of Monsieur C. Imbault Huard's (Consul for France at Canton) "Ching Hwa Chih Nan," *cours de lecture gradué et pratique de la langue Chinoise parlée*. Amongst other things our contemporary says that M. Huard's course "has taken up its position amongst the best works of the day as an invaluable *vaude-mecum* for the student of Chinese." The critic continues:—"The usefulness of the subjects chosen by the author cannot be over-estimated. Every topic likely to be required by the student finds its place, so that at the end of the course he will be pleasantly surprised to find that in addition to being able to read and speak Mandarin, he will have acquired the advantage of being possessed of a good working knowledge of Chinese official and social life. He will have at his fingers' ends—if he only takes the trouble to read M. Huard's work aright—an opinion, with facts to support it, on each of such subjects as the government, institutions, education, habits and customs, commerce, law, health, marriage, and funeral rites, religion, moral civilization, and language, etc., etc., of the people amongst whom he lives, and to have accomplished this whilst merely performing the primary duty of 'learning the language' is an achievement of no small value." M. Huard has now completed the great work which he undertook several years ago, and we offer him our sincerest congratulations on the successful accomplishment of a difficult task.

"To the Imperial Edict, this proclamation has been issued for the good of both people and missionaries. The former are commanded to be friendly to the latter as they are peaceful people come to propagate their religion and do not raise disturbances nor meddle in affairs not concerning them. Henceforth should any disturbance arise, those implicated will be severely punished. Let no one disrespect this proclamation."

THE returns of the number of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending March 8th, are:—Europeans 186, and Chinese 1,993; total 2,179.

LI HUNG CHANG celebrated his sixty-ninth birthday on the fifth day of the first moon. It is stated that the health of the great Viceroy was never better than it is at present.

That first-class musician and thoroughly good fellow Mr. Tim Moran, bandmaster of the 54th Regt., whose term of military service has expired, did not go home in the *Himalaya* as intended; he will stay with the Regiment at Singapore until his successor arrives from Knuller Hall.

THIS from the *N. C. Daily News* of March 3rd:—"The *Hampshire* was still ashore on the Wooning Bar yesterday afternoon, and it has been found necessary to discharge a portion of her cargo. It was thought she would get off at high tide last night. The *Glengyle* was more fortunate, for the too grounded on Saturday, but got off and steamed out to the Red Buoy."

OWING to the long continued drought the reservoirs at Pokfulam and Typhoon are about played out. Prices of "inexhaustible" Typhoon water has, in fact, turned out the same as many others of his schemes, a downright "fraud." Were it not so the water supply of the entire colony would not now be shut off from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., and 9 p.m. to 6 a.m., until further notice.

THE new "Blue Funnel" steamer *Saladin*, placed some months ago on the route between the Straits and Western Australia, went ashore on the Stewart Island Shoal when on a passage from Cosmoack to Caranvon on the 15th January. An enquiry was held at Freemantle into the circumstances attending the stranding, when the Court found that the casualty was occasioned by the magnetic shoal in the neighbourhood of the island, and exonerated Captain Pitts from all blame.

SAYS THE *Shanghai Mercury* editorially:—"Sir John Walsham has done little or nothing to forward British interests in China, but he at least has the advantage of knowing what should be done if he could only make up his mind to do anything. If Sir John Walsham has a mind, or anything in the shape of a decent substitute for that commodity, he has most carefully considered the fact since he came to the Far East. British interests in China have never been so shamefully neglected as under the régime of this elderly frump, who has been murdering in Peking for the past few years in the disguise of a statesman and diplomatist."

We have received a programme of the "Highland Games," though why Highland, considering that only five out of the thirty events on the list are of Highland origin, we do not profess to know. Organized by the 1st battalion of the A. and S. Highlanders, which are to be held on the 17th and 18th insts. on the Race-course in Jappy Valley. Good committees have been chosen, and as there are some five athletes in the regiment, the sport should be above the average. Sgt.-Major Williamson is the leading spirit in the sub-committee, and as this gentleman's energy and ability in this line have already been amply proved in Hongkong, it goes without saying that the programme will be carried through smoothly and with promptitude.

THE steamship *Port Fairy* would appear to have had a lively time at Singapore the other day. The *Straits Times* of February 28th says:—"A fireman of the *Port Fairy* lying at New Harbour Dock jumped overboard yesterday at about noon and was drowned. Later in the day five other firemen deserted, four of whom have been arrested, the other one and a spanner being still at large. The night before, another fireman, also a deserter of the same vessel, was arrested by the police and sent to the House of Correction, apparently from a blow on the head. Sergeant Buggden, of the Marine Police, took the four men on board the ship. The men again made a desperate attempt to escape, but the ship finally got away at 10.30 for Penang and Jeddah."

At yesterday's (9th inst.) meeting of the Licensing Board there were present:—Messrs. A. G. Wise (Chairman), G. Sharp, F. Henderson, D. R. Sassoon, A. Shelton Hooper, the Acting Captain Superintendent of Police (Mr. Geo. Hooper), and Mr. W. M. B. Arthur (clerk). The business was in connection with the application of Mr. Edmund Purdy for a license to sell intoxicating liquors in a house in Pottinger Street, to be called the Criterion Restaurant. The applicant was represented by Mr. Bowles, and Mr. Caldwell appeared on behalf of Mr. Madar, of the Victoria Hotel, to oppose the application. The Justices decided that before proceeding to business it was necessary that certificates as to the reputable character of the applicant should be produced, and adjourned the meeting to Saturday, in order that this might be done.

THE man who edits the *China Mail* is, in plain English, an unmitigated ass. In last night's (6th inst.) issue of that most monstrous and botchlike local Gambling question. He has a pen and he does so; he is a tax-payer, he is more or less the Editor of a public newspaper, and he can rightly talk about *a priori* moralists although he is painfully ignorant of what that gruesome expression means. But when a journalist tackles a question of public interest, it is only reasonable to expect a little consistency and common sense. This man blindly ignores both consistency and common sense, and he studies himself and his opinions in a style that is extremely amusing. He tells the "one reader" that "we," meaning himself, although in 1878 he was nobody on the *China Mail*, fought the injudicious policy of licensed gambling almost single-handed—which statement is a gratuitous lie, and did a lot of other remarkable things which are not recorded anywhere. This Editor asserts that the police could suppress gambling in this colony, or at least keep it under, if they wanted to; which is equivalent to saying that the police are in the pay of the gamblers. Of course, everybody knows that gambling cannot be entirely suppressed, that it flourishes apace in spite of all efforts to put it down, that it will continue to do so for all time—and that it is a very fair question for argument whether legislation under strict supervision is not the proper remedy for an existing evil. But where the *Mail* man throws himself away is in reprinting a petition that was sent to Lord Kimberley by the Chamber of Commerce about a score of years ago. That farago of childish twaddle compared with the condition of affairs, shows that the *Mail* man could give "Brownie" any number of points and a hollow beating. The members of the Legislative Council who regret to notice, know less than nothing about the Gambling difficulty. Uncomprehending, but true.

"We understand that it is required under Ordinance that those who may object to the ruling of the Government shall give indemnity."

for loss the owner of the aggrieved vessel may sustain. Should the statement of Messrs. Barrie and Anderson be proved inaccurate we understand the Governor to give security to the satisfaction of his Excellency the Governor, for payment of the costs and compensation (if any) he may incur because of the detention of the *Paisio* on this complaint.

We have, &c.
(Signed) TOS. ARNOLD,
Secretary, Hongkong, Canton and
Macao S. B. Co. Ltd.

(Signed) BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, China Navigation Co. Ltd.
That letter was read before the jury, but whether the answer of the Government was read I cannot say.

The Chief Justice—The answer to that letter was read to them.

Mr. Robinson said the question was, was there any evidence that the delay was wrongful? The Governor had acted under the fifth section and delayed the ship, whereas he had no power for so doing except under the ninth section. The fifth section referred to the proper adjustment of compasses, safety valves having undue weight placed upon them, and so forth. Under section 8, the declarations having been furnished and supplied, it set forth the conditions to be complied with, in so far as the Governor shall direct. Sub-section 10 stated that the Governor should grant the certificate, not that if he was satisfied of the seaworthiness of the ship, but that the provisions of that section had been complied with.

Mr. Justice Clarke—He is to be satisfied though.

Mr. Robinson—Yes, and he is so satisfied when he receives the declarations sent in by the Government surveyor. There was no report or suggestion to make the Governor pause, if he was satisfied the certificate as given by the Surveyor was *bona fide*.

Mr. Justice Clarke—But was there not the letter stating the hull was rotten and unfit to carry human life? Was that not a charge?

Mr. Robinson—It was no charge or suggestion against the certificate.

Mr. Justice Clarke—Do you not think so now?

Mr. Robinson—No, my lord, I do not.

Mr. Justice Clarke—Well, it is open to question.

Mr. Robinson—The Governor never doubted the surveyor and there is no suspicion that he did so, therefore he was not justified in stopping the granting of the certificate. The Governor did nothing to satisfy himself and therefore he had no suspicion. He forwarded the papers to the Attorney-General, and had to ascertain the correctness of them being in order, and the Attorney-General said they were, and that he could not withhold the certificate. I do not complain of the Governor not having a reasonable time to satisfy himself; he had such time, but what we complain of is the unreasonable time he took.

The Chief Justice—With regard to the question of reasonableness, was it not reasonable for the Governor to send the papers to the Attorney-General and to keep them for three or four days?

Mr. Robinson—The jury answered that they were the final judgment. It is a question not now before the Court.

The Chief Justice—Well, but I am arguing on a question of reasonableness.

Mr. Robinson—The jury was asked the question if there was wrongful delay, and they said there was. According to sub-section 14, the Governor can revoke a certificate if he thinks such certificate has been fraudulently made or illegally obtained, but he had no suspicion that the certificate of the Government surveyor was so, and in view of the letter of complaint he ought to have acted under section 9, granted the certificate and revoked it the same day, thereby detaining the ship. The letter, though, does not contain a suggestion, but makes insinuations which are mere claptrap.

Justice Clarke—The reference to human life, is that not a suggestion?

Mr. Robinson—No, it is only an insinuation. The letter reads "I believe" this, and that the other, in reference to the reports of Messrs. Anderson and Barrie. They do not allege she cannot proceed to sea, and there was nothing for the Governor or yet a Board of Trade to arrest the ship.

The Chief Justice—It is not a question of arresting the ship; it is a question of delay.

Mr. Robinson—I am only showing your lordships that he had power under section 9, which was his proper course. Instead of granting a certificate and then arresting the ship, as he could have so acted by the section, he has made the mistake of not doing so, and therefore is responsible. The ship was detained from the 26th November to the 4th December waiting for the certificate, and the question as to whether the jury was wrong in finding him liable, is a question of fact or law? The jury said he was not.

The Governor as a public functionary has reasonable time allowed him, an individual has not. What I say is that looking at the length of time taken, the Governor did nothing but send the papers to the Attorney-General. I submit your lordships was right in putting the question to the jury whether the Governor was guilty of any wrongful delay. The jury came to the unanimous conclusion that the Governor had delayed six days. The letter of complaint was received on the 10th. The only steps the Governor took was to transmit that letter and wait. There was no obligation for him to wait. Detainment of a ship is a serious matter, and he should have acted at once.

Mr. Justice Clarke—Was there any evidence of your making the application for the certificate?

Mr. Robinson—Yes, I believe the solicitors were so instructed. Without the certificate the ship could only carry twelve passengers, instead of 500 who had accommodation for.

Mr. Justice Clarke—But no direct application was made, was it? There is nothing to prevent them going to sea with passengers even if they do not get the certificate, providing the Harbour-master grants them a clearance. There is no prohibition in the Ordinance, is there?

Mr. Robinson—That is not before the Court, my lord.

Mr. Justice Clarke—But the question of delay involves that.

Mr. Robinson—It might, but the jury found there was unnecessary delay. The question is the limit of time in which the Governor ought to act. There was evidence that the Governor did delay in withholding the certificate for so many days.

The Chief Justice—It was a judicial act—he must satisfy himself and exercise his judgment.

Mr. Robinson—I do not dispute that, but he must exercise his judgment and satisfy himself with promptitude and seeing that the only thing he did was to send the papers to the Attorney-General, there was evidence before the jury that he was committing culpable negligence. We never contended the Governor was bound to a day, but only to a reasonable time. On the question of the unreasonable delay, the Attorney-General says in paragraph 4 that there is nothing to show the responsibility of the Governor in the Ordinance. I say that goes through the whole of the Ordinance, but there is a clause in the *Macao Act* which says that the "right of justice shall not be delayed by any man."

The question is, was the delay of the Governor in

arriving at a conclusion. If he chose to delay making up his mind for six months, he is amenable to the law or not? If the Court contends that there is no remedy by the Ordinance, may any law by which the Governor is amenable, then I will appeal. If the Governor chose to take a year to satisfy himself, was he amenable or was he not? Was it law or was it not?

The Chief Justice—I am sorry to interrupt you, but I think it is time for adjournment.

The Attorney-General—I cannot attend Court this afternoon, my lord, there being a Council meeting.

His lordship—Well, we will adjourn till Saturday at 10.30 a.m.

March 7th.

The further hearing of this appeal was resumed to-day.

The Attorney-General (Mr. W. M. Goodman) appeared in person; and Mr. E. Robinson, instructed by Messrs. Caldwell and Wilkinson, was for the owner of the *Paisio*.

Mr. Robinson, continuing his argument against the application of the Attorney-General, said he left his argument on the last hearing of the case on the fourth grounds taken up by the Attorney-General, and argued that it would not be right if the Governor could not be held liable if he was found to be guilty of negligence. He quoted several authorities in support of this contention.

The owner of the *Paisio*, was not interested in the proper use of his ship. On the question of evidence, that there was such obstruction, they had that of Captain Stavers, who applied for the certificate after the papers had been sent in and it was not obtainable. He then quoted cases in point, and said that in case of a Public Works opening up the street in front of premises tenanted by him, he had a cause of action if they kept the street open for a lengthened period.

Mr. Justice Clarke—The cause of action would be for special injury.

Mr. Robinson—The principle is decidedly the same and the cause of delay would be ground for action. What he would urge was, not that the Governor acted wrong or made a mistake by not sending the papers to the Attorney-General, but either he or his officers took too long a time in deciding the point. The jury arrived at the conclusion that there was unnecessary delay.

Mr. Justice Clarke—That does not prove he was negligent.

The Chief Justice said he thought there was no evidence of unnecessary delay at all.

Mr. Robinson said there was such evidence.

Mr. Justice Clarke—If the delay was caused by that letter, that did not prove negligence.

Mr. Robinson—The point is that there is no evidence of the Governor having been guilty of delay after receiving the reply from the Attorney-General. My answer is, there was some evidence; there was even one day at least. The ninth section of the Ordinance is inapplicable. If the Governor on the application for a certificate, takes six months and forgets all about it then a delay would occur. My contention is there is a duty imposed upon him to make up his mind in a reasonable time. The delay did occur and I submit the verdict and finding of the jury, of six days, is reasonable; that is my argument.

Mr. Justice Clarke—Suppose there was an important letter likely to prejudice the Governor's mind?

Mr. Robinson—There was no evidence of that in the case.

The Chief Justice—After the Governor received the papers and sent them to the Attorney-General, was it unreasonable for him to take three days? Would that be unreasonable?

Mr. Robinson—I am glad to hear your lordship ask that question; my answer is they took eight days.

Mr. Justice Clarke—What length of time would be reasonable?

Mr. Robinson—The Attorney-General, being a good lawyer as I know him to be, could do all there was to do in one hour. A point should have been made, your lordship, in seeing to the papers, but if you are against me on the point, then the delay occurred in office practice. A merchant, in a case of business, would make a point of getting it settled at once. The precise point is there was no evidence of delay, and I submit there was.

Mr. Justice Clarke—I agree with you in the unnecessary delay, but the question is, was there negligent delay?

Mr. Robinson—I have already answered that. If he took six months—

Mr. Justice Clarke—In that case, if he was not satisfied, it would not be right for him to be a case of action. There is no delay until he is satisfied.

Mr. Robinson—My answer is he should have pressed for an answer.

The Chief Justice—He received the report from the Attorney-General on the 3rd and the certificate was given on the 4th.

Mr. Justice Clarke—In case of a person taking a cheque to a bank and not being able at the time to get it cashed, leaves it, and returns afterwards for it; is the bank guilty of delay?

Mr. Robinson—In this case the Governor must transmit.

Mr. Justice Clarke—Yes, that is so.

The Attorney-General said he would like to take a commonsense view of the case. The Governor had a great deal to do upon him; take, for instance, the number of duties he had to perform, and if Mr. Robinson's arguments were correct then every application made to the Governor would need a jury to say if he was two hours too long! That would be, what it would amount to according to Mr. Robinson. According to statute the Governor was to be satisfied and see that certain provisions were complied with. If no letter had been addressed to him in the Ordinance he would have been satisfied and made up his mind. But he had received two other reports of Surveyors besides that of the Government surveyor, and they belong so different he could not make up his mind or be satisfied. Suppose anything had happened to the ship, what would be the position of the Governor, after having been previously made aware of the state of the ship by two experienced men? What the Governor did, the most reasonable man would have done. He saw the Attorney-General and asked what he had to do. Mr. Robinson says he should have pressed for an answer at once. He (the Attorney-General) had twenty different things to attend to and often all on the same table at one time. When the papers were sent to him on the 3rd, the certificate was in the Acting Governor's hands on the 4th. He thought Mr. Robinson would admit that there was no evidence of delay there.

Mr. Robinson—I do not admit it.

The Attorney-General concluded there was no evidence of delay before the jury at the trial.

Their lordships ultimately "non-suited" the plaintiff in respect to the six days' wrongful delay on the part of the Governor in granting the passenger certificate, as awarded by the special jury. Their lordships, in the *Macao Act*, were dissatisfied with the Attorney-General, but the court previously awarded was to be reduced in so far as they were awarded in respect to the six days' delay.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The twenty-second ordinary annual meeting of shareholders in the above named Company was held at the offices of the Company, Pedder's Street, at noon to-day (7th inst.), for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1890, the Report of the General Managers, and electing a consulting committee and auditors. There were present:—Messrs. J. J. Keewick (Chairman); T. E. Davies, J. S. Moses, F. T. P. Foster, (Consulting Committee); J. J. Bell-Irving, B. Byramjee, A. McConachie, T. Arnold, J. F. C. da Rosa, R. C. Wilcox, N. N. J. Ezra, S. E. Levy, Ho Koa Pong, Ng Lau Pong, D. McCulloch, Ng Awai, E. Ebrahim, and G. T. Veitch (Secretary).

The Chairman—Gentlemen, the result of the working of the year 1890, you will have observed from the report, does not compare favourably with that of the previous year, only enabling us to pay a dividend of \$18 per share against \$23 for 1889, but I think in these days of keen competition shareholders should regard the out-turn of the account as not at all unsatisfactory. With regard to the 1890 account, our losses have been much larger than usual, and in addition to the payments shown in the Report other losses amounting to \$97,449 have been adjusted, but against this there is an approximate amount of \$50,000 representing an increase of premium paid to be credited. Our principal losses have been in Sydney, Shanghai, Hongkong and Bombay: The Sydney fire in October last was a most disastrous one for underwriters, and we may consider ourselves fortunate in escaping as lightly as we did; however, taking it all together, the outlook is not quite so satisfactory as could be wished for, and we must hope that the risks will run off better than was the case last year. The premium income for 1890, I have already mentioned, shows a very satisfactory increase, more especially in the United Kingdom, where our business is, I am pleased to state, progressing in a manner equal to what the most sanguine could wish for. I would, however, like shareholders to bear in mind that owing to the reduction in rates of late years, to earn the same amount of premium as formerly we have to take almost double the amount of business, and consequently the risk of losses is proportionately greater. We can therefore hardly look for such continuously brilliant returns in future as in the past. I need hardly say that the London agents have had difficulties to contend with of no small moment owing to the strenuous opposition, and indeed animosity of the tariff officers, but happily these difficulties have been overcome successfully, and we have a valuable and growing connection throughout Great Britain.

There being no questions the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts as presented. Mr. Byramjee seconded, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. D. McCulloch proposed, that Messrs. S. G. Bird and A. P. McEwen having left the Colony, the appointment of Messrs. F. T. P. Foster and C. J. Holliday to fill the vacancies in the Consulting Committee be confirmed, and that the present members of such Committee, namely, Messrs. C. P. Chier, J. S. Moses and T. E. Davies, be re-elected.

Mr. A. McConachie seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Messrs. G. S. Coxon and Fullerton Henderson were re-elected as auditors of the Company, upon the motion of Mr. T. Arnold, seconded by Mr. N. J. Ezra.

An announcement by the Chairman that dividend warrants would be ready on Monday, the 9th inst., brought the proceedings to a conclusion.

ANNUAL POLICE REPORT (1890).

The following report was laid on the table of the Legislative Council on the 5th inst.:

Central Police Barracks, Hongkong, 29th January, 1891.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, the Police report for the year 1890.

1.—The total number of offences coming under the ordinance of the Police was 8,424, being an increase of 12.90 per cent. Sub-divided into serious and minor offences (so called) there were in 1890, 3,700 cases of the former class against 3,893 cases in 1889, showing an increase of 20.7 or 15 per cent, and in the latter class 5,724 cases in 1890 as compared with 4,658 cases in 1889, giving an increase of 756 cases or 16.54 per cent.

2.—During the year there were three cases of murder, resulting in the arrest of two prisoners, and the conviction of one.

3.—THE "NAMO" PIRACY.

4.—The most serious feature in the record of crime for the year was the piracy of the steamer *Namoa*, belonging to the Douglas Steamship Company, Limited, on the 20th December last on the voyage from this port for Swatow, which took place off Mendocina Island about 40 miles to the North-east of the colony. Some forty Chinese embarked as passengers, and when the European officers, except the one on watch, and the passengers, were at luncheon, took possession of the steamer. Their plans were arranged in a most systematic manner, and all was carried out with precision. One European passenger, who from sea-sickness had remained on deck, was shot and killed, and was also one of the Manila quarter-masters. The master, Captain Pocock, met his death by coming up the saloon when called on deck by the pirates. It is uncertain whether this act was intentional or done in the excitement of the moment; it is probable that the latter is the case, as subsequent murders ensued, and this unfortunate officer had a well-deserved reputation in the opinion of Europeans and Chinese alike. Having made themselves masters of the vessel, the pirates headed her out to sea until the evening, when they steamed the vessel back to Mendocina Island and transferred the plunder, consisting principally of dollars taken from Chinese passengers, to five junks that were in waiting. It is to be noted that although there was a large amount of opium on board, this was not taken, contrary to the plan adopted in previous cases, where opium appeared to be the principal object of the attack.

5.—Seven persons were arrested in connection with this affair, of whom five have been discharged and two await trial. The ring-leaders are perfectly well known, as their photographs are, from previous offences, in the hands of the Police, but they have escaped to Chinese territory, and it will rest in a great measure with the Chinese Authorities, who are displaying every desire to co-operate, whether they will be eventually captured or not. Information as to other persons supposed to have been connected with this piracy has been confidentially supplied. So far two men who have been identified have been arrested in this colony, and one by the Chinese, the latter having made confession.

6.—The form of piratical seizure carried out in this case is one of habitual use among the Chinese. At the time of the troubles with China in 1857, the steamer *Thetis* was seized in this way by Chinese soldiers. (See *Denby's Treaty Port*, p. 73.) In the same way, the steamer *Spark*, trading between Macao and Canton, was captured in 1874, and the steamer *Greyhound*, bound from this port to Hoihow, in 1885.

7.—All experience goes to show that the habits of the criminal classes of Chinese are quite unaltered from the days when, before its cession to Her Majesty, this Island and the neighbouring creeks and islands were occupied by men who were fishermen by occupation, but were always ready to turn to piracy when the opportunity afforded itself. The Chinese Government began to claim the rights of State as to the integrity of its shores, the suppression of piracy in the waters surrounding this colony was mainly in the hands of the British Naval Authorities, who were always ready to co-operate with the Police and to act on the information they received. But in those days they had at their disposal gunboats drawing four and six feet of water, and the depth of slow speed, well fitted to follow piratical junks in the numerous creeks that abound on the coast. The gunboats at present in commission draw far too much water to perform the work with any degree of safety, and since this Island has been surrounded with a cordon of Chinese revenue cruisers, and the number of attacks on British vessels has diminished, the work of the capture of pirates has been mainly left to the Chinese Government. That piracy is still rampant in Chinese territory is manifest from the reports that appear in the Chinese papers.

8.—Where steamers carry so large a number of Chinese passengers from a free port, wherein there is no previous examination of baggage, and where the vessels can leave from any part of the Harbour at any hour, it is difficult to suggest any certain method of precaution. But it must be accepted as an axiom that the Chinese criminal does not change his habits, and therefore although the local safety of residents may possibly be greater than it was in the earlier days of the colony, yet it is imprudent to calculate on this immunity from attack being always maintained. Still more is it incumbent on those who have control of vessels after leaving this colony to see that a plentiful system of defence is maintained. In the Police report for 1873 published some eight months before the seizure of the *Spark*, it was pointed out that sailing vessels were liable to piratical attacks until the men thrown out of work by the abolition of the opium trade had found honest employment. So at the present time, the salt and opium smugglers find their nefarious trade, day by day, more seriously impeded by the vigilance of the Chinese Customs officials under European superintendence; these men driven from their usual lawless occupation will for some time be dangerous characters. It therefore follows that all ships carrying Chinese passengers should be supplied with a competent crew, that regulations should be placed on the movements of the passengers, and that the officers and men should be supplied with proper weapons, the ammunition, which in this climate rapidly deteriorates, being regularly tested. The inspection of outgoing passengers by the Police is a course that may occasionally end in a good result, but too much reliance must not be placed on its efficiency; the number of detectives is limited, each officer may know a certain number of suspicious characters, but no one can know a large proportion, whilst to carry on this duty with reference to every ship would entail an amount of work beyond their power, if their other local duties have also to be attended to.

9.—As these piratical attacks on European vessels now take place from the passengers, it is against this peril that measures must be taken, possibly one of the surest of these is the provision, as has been suggested, of hose delivering hot water.

For an attack by junks a steam vessel has always at command the power to ram the attacking craft; if only the rudder is knocked off by the collision the junk will be helpless.

10.—As to the general state of crime, having been employed on official duty away from the Police from the 19th February to the 22nd December last, I am not in a position to enter into details; but from the returns it would appear that the principal increase is in cases of larcenies, viz: 301 cases, and unlawful possession 31 cases. In most of the other serious offences a decrease is shown.

In miscellaneous offences, no less than 1,364 cases are connected with the Opium Ordinance.

11.—The health of the Police Force has been good, only seven deaths having occurred; and on the whole the casualties (96) have been fewer than usual, and have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant.

W. M. DEANE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.

The Honourable F. Fleming, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

Police Department,
24th February, 1891.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that the following arrests of persons implicated in the *Namoa* piracy have been made out of this colony, so far as can be ascertained:—

1st.—Major Lai-Ching Pui arrested a man named Fan Kuo Tai, in the Heung Shan district, in the beginning of January.

2nd.—The Macao Police arrested Pau On alias Mo Lo On on the 29th January. He committed suicide in prison on the same night.

3rd.—About the same date, the Chinese authorities arrested Lo On, Li Peng, Pang Chan, and Cheung Ki Shan on the steamer *Wahin* Cloud on her arrival at Canton from Macao. The last named man turned informer.

4th.—On the 2nd and 3rd February, the Chinese authorities seized two fishing junks and arrested Pang Kuo Yuh, Ho Fat To, Ho Fat Tegu and over thirty others; old and young, males and females.

5th.—The Macao Police have arrested a man named Wong Yuk on suspicion of having taken part in the piracy.

6th.—The Chinese gunboat *Kwong Sin* seized a fishing junk, near Macao, and seized all persons on board for being concerned in the piracy.

7th.—Major Lai arrested a man named Wang Atai at Kam Tau Wan in the Heung Shan district. This information came from Macao and probably refers to the first case, although the names are different.

8th.—The Chinese Authorities arrested Chin Kang Yau about the beginning of this month at Tai Pang in the San On district.

Pau On alias Mo Lo On who was mentioned in Inspector Stanton's report of the 13th December as the chief instigator of the piracy, and in the same report as Li Peng, Pang Chan, and Chin Kang Yau were mentioned as being in the gang. They are all from Shantung.

Pau On is possibly the same as Pang Achau, mentioned in the report of the 13th December as being a member of the gang. He is a native of Shantung, and is supposed to have been a member of the gang.

There is a report that a man named Wang Atai, who was mentioned in the report of the 13th December as being a member of the gang, has been arrested in the colony, and is now in the hands of the Chinese.

It is to be noted that although there was a large amount of opium on board, this was not taken, contrary to the plan adopted in previous cases, where opium appeared to be the principal object of the attack.

7.—All experience goes to show that the habits of the criminal classes of Chinese are quite unaltered from the days when, before its cession to Her Majesty, this Island and the neighbouring creeks and islands were occupied by men who were fishermen by occupation, but were always ready to turn to piracy when the opportunity afforded itself. The Chinese Government began to claim the rights of State as to the integrity of its shores, the suppression of piracy in the waters surrounding this colony was mainly in the hands of the British Naval Authorities, who were always ready to co-operate with the Police and to act on the information they received. But in those days they had at their disposal gunboats drawing four and six feet of water, and the depth of slow speed, well fitted to follow piratical junks in the numerous creeks that abound on the coast. The gunboats at present in commission draw far too much water to perform the work with any degree of safety, and since this Island has been surrounded with a cordon of Chinese revenue cruisers, and the number of attacks on British vessels has diminished, the work of the capture of pirates has been mainly left to the Chinese Government. That piracy is still rampant in Chinese territory is manifest from the reports that appear in the Chinese papers.

8.—Where steamers carry so large a number of Chinese passengers from a free port, wherein there is no previous examination of baggage, and where the vessels can leave from any part of the Harbour at any hour, it is difficult to suggest any certain method of precaution. But it must be accepted as an axiom that the Chinese criminal does not change his habits, and therefore although the local safety of residents may possibly be greater than it was in the earlier days of the colony, yet it is imprudent to calculate on this immunity from attack being always maintained. Still more is it incumbent on those who have control of vessels after leaving this colony to see that a plentiful system of defence is maintained. In the Police report for 1873 published some eight months before the seizure of the *Spark*, it was pointed out that sailing vessels were liable to piratical attacks until the men thrown out of work by the abolition of the opium trade had found honest employment. So at the present time, the salt and opium smugglers find their nefarious trade, day by day, more seriously impeded by the vigilance of the Chinese Customs officials under European superintendence; these men driven from their usual lawless occupation will for some time be dangerous characters. It therefore follows that all ships carrying Chinese passengers should be supplied with a competent crew, that regulations should be placed on the movements of the passengers, and that the officers and men should be supplied with proper weapons, the ammunition, which in this climate rapidly deteriorates, being regularly tested. The inspection of outgoing passengers by the Police is a course that may occasionally end in a good result, but too much reliance must not be placed on its efficiency; the number of detectives is limited, each officer may know a certain number of suspicious characters, but no one can know a large proportion, whilst to carry on this duty with reference to every ship would entail an amount of work beyond their power, if their other local duties have also to be attended to.

9.—As these piratical attacks on European vessels now take place from the passengers, it is against this peril that measures must be taken, possibly one of the surest of these is the provision, as has been suggested, of hose delivering hot water.

For an attack by junks a steam vessel has always at command the power to ram the attacking craft; if only the rudder is knocked off by the collision the junk will be helpless.

10.—As to the general state of crime, having been employed on official duty away from the Police from the 19th February to the 22nd December last, I am not in a position to enter into details; but from the returns it would appear that the principal increase is in cases of larcenies, viz: 301 cases, and unlawful possession 31 cases. In most of the other serious offences a decrease is shown.

In miscellaneous offences, no less than 1,364 cases are connected with the Opium Ordinance.

11.—The health of the Police Force has been good, only seven deaths having occurred; and on the whole the casualties (96) have been fewer than usual, and have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant.

W. M. DEANE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.

The Honourable F. Fleming, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

Police Department,
24th February, 1891.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that the following arrests of persons implicated in the *Namoa* piracy have been made out of this colony, so far as can be ascertained:—

Seven men have been arrested in the Colony, but have all been discharged through failure of evidence of identification.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant.

W. M. DEANE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.

The Honourable F. Fleming, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

THE DIOCESAN HOME AND ORPHANAGE.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

There was a large gathering on the 7th inst. in the school-room of the above named Institution, when His Excellency the Governor presented prizes to the successful scholars of the past year.

Amongst those present were:—His Excellency, Sir G. W. Des Voeux, his aide-de-camp, Lieut. D. L. Barker, Bishop Burdon, Dr. Chambers and several ladies.

Mr. G. Piercy, the Head-master, read a report of the work and condition of the Institution, and made reference to the satisfaction felt by all those who took an interest in the Institution, at the success of one of their pupils, Mr. Fred Southey, by gaining the Hongkong Government scholarship, which entitled him to £200 for four years, a college education, and a free passage to and from England.

His Excellency said it had given him great pleasure to hear the report just read and to accept the invitation to distribute the prizes. It must be very gratifying to those who assisted the Institution, to learn of the success of one of its pupils in gaining the Government scholarship which entitled him to free education at his own university.

Oxford. He was pleased to hear of the great interest taken in the school and was glad to learn that the amount for the enlargement of the Institution would soon be forthcoming. He hoped to be pleased to give conditionally on the rest of the sum being raised, the last £200. The boys and girls had the opportunity to state themselves in the manner in which they were being taught, and he trusted the holidays which were now to commence, would benefit them all.

After resuming his seat, His Excellency again said he had been reminded by the Bishop that the holidays were over, but, however, his remarks would serve for the next holidays.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Sir James Russell, Chief Justice.)

March 9th.

THE HONGKONG MARINA COMPANY.

This was a petition asking for a compulsory order of the Court to wind up the Company.

Mr. A. J. Leach, instructed by Messrs. Holmes and Roddy, appeared for the Hongkong Trading Company, and two other creditors; Mr. G. J. Philippo, instructed by Messrs. Denny and Mossan, appeared on behalf of the Company, and Mr. Pollock, instructed by Messrs. Caldwell and Wilkinson, appeared on behalf of the Hongkong Marina Company to oppose the application.

Mr. Leach said the Hongkong Trading Company was a judgment creditor to the amount of \$1,697.70; Cheung Koon, also a judgment creditor for \$184.04; another Chinese creditor \$14.75, and Yeung Cheung \$12.92, in all representing \$2,049.41.

Mr. Philippo said his client obtained judgment against the Company on the 19th December last for \$4,466.40 and interest \$14.68. The ship was arrested on the 11th December and judgment was afterwards obtained for the amount.

Mr. Leach said the petition was preferred under Section 77 of the Companies Ordinance of 1865, which set forth that a Company may be wound up when the shareholders of the said Company have passed a resolution for it to be wound up, whenever the Company is unable to pay its debts, &c. In this case the petition sets forth that on the 13th Nov. last, the Hongkong Trading Company obtained judgment against the Marina for \$1,697.70, which amount remains wholly unsatisfied, and several other debts in which judgment has been given against the Company, also remain unsatisfied, and the Company was unable to pay its debts. He therefore applied for a compulsory order of the Court to wind up the Company, first, because it was unable to pay its debts, and secondly, that it should be wound up.

If there was a judgment debt and the Company could not pay, he submitted the only thing to do was to wind up. In support of the petition there was an affidavit and an additional statement. The Company ceased business on the 15th October last, and he had an affidavit filed on to the original petition, which was made by the gentleman acting at the time as Secretary to the Company, which said that the Company owned large sums of money, including the sums he (Mr. Leach) represented, and it also further stated that the Marina was unable to meet or satisfy any of them. Therefore he submitted that the Company was unable to satisfy the claims. But he would go further than that as a reason why the Company should be wound up, there was a judgment debt unsatisfied. Whenever a company is proved to be unable to pay its debts in the ordinary course that was sufficient, but here the Company has admitted that it is unable to pay.

His Lordship—Why not pay the debt, Mr. Pollock? I do not know what you want me to do, if you could not pay a voluntary winding up it would be much better and not so expensive as it would be if the winding up was ordered by the Court.

Mr. Pollock—The e has been an attempt to float debentures.

Mr. Leach—That is not right, my lord. He must put in a proper affidavit.

His Lordship—Is there no chance of a voluntary winding up?

Mr. Leach—We are entitled to ask that the Company be made to wind up. Judgment was obtained against them on the 24th December, and from that time to now they have done nothing, therefore I ask the Court to do that which they will not do themselves.

Mr. Pollock—We are anxious to do all we can for the creditors and I would ask the Court for its indulgence. I am sorry the affidavits have not been put in as they should have been, but if your Lordship will hear me—

His Lordship—A meeting of the Company would be much better to pass a resolution to wind it up than an order from the Court. I do not know what the assets will be, but I understand they are nothing.

Mr. Leach—There was a suggestion made by the Chairman of the Company at its last meeting that some negotiations would be entered into, but now they take another line and talk of insolvency.

Mr. Pollock—I would ask your Lordship to adjourn this meeting for three weeks, pending a meeting of the shareholders to confirm a special resolution that the Company be voluntarily wound up.

His Lordship—When is it?

Mr. Pollock—The last meeting was adjourned sine die on the motion of Mr. Fraser-Smith seconded by Mr. Skeels. The special resolution was negatived by—

Mr. Leach—That is most irregular.

Mr. Philippo—On behalf of my client I ask that an adjournment be made for three weeks. My client is a large creditor and we want to get as much as possible.

Mr. Leach—I ask your Lordship to make an order now that if the shareholders make a resolution to wind up I shall not object to the compulsory winding up subject to a provisional order.

His Lordship—There are a number of other creditors' cases too.

Mr. Leach—The notice of advertisement advises them to come to the Court and if they do not come the Court must suppose they do not wish to oppose the petition.

Mr. Pollock—The ship is the only asset, besides the furniture on the 24th December an order was obtained detaining the selling of the ship.

His Lordship—How would you better your position by asking for an adjournment?

Mr. Pollock—You have no evidence, your Lordship, before you that the shareholders wish the Court to wind it up.

Mr. Leach—Mr. Hastings has just requested me to say that he represents three creditors who wish for a compulsory winding up.

His Lordship—I do not see why Mr. Philippo wants three weeks. It is only a confirmatory resolution to be passed.

Mr. Philippo—I think it better to give them a day, although I do not press for that time.

Mr. Leach—Mr. Hastings represents creditors amounting to \$4,300, and they wish the Company to be compulsory wound up.

His Lordship—Let the matter stand till this day three weeks.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

IN RE CHEUNG PING SHENG.

This was a petition praying for the Court to adjudge Cheung Ping Sheng, trading as Kwong Ping Wong, to be made a bankrupt.

Mr. Wilkinson appeared for the bankrupt. The Registrar (Mr. E. J. Ackroyd) said the amount of the petitioner's debts were stated to be \$2,000 and the assets consisted of a number of debts, of which there were no less than 307 accounts, of which he was worth \$11,000, but the greater portion of them were doubtful, and only ten were put down as good, which would amount to \$500.

Mr. Wilkinson said his Lordship would see the assets would amount to \$1,000, whereas the debt was only \$2,000. He asked his Lordship to adjudge his client a bankrupt and give him the protection of the Court.

His Lordship, finding that no notice had been sent to the principal creditors and that no plan

had been made showing the bankrupt's position, adjourned the case till Thursday.

IN RE SUI CHEE.

This was an application of the bankrupt to either pass his final examination or be discharged.

Mr. Hastings, who appeared for the bankrupt, said the bankrupt had fulfilled all the requirements of the Court.

Mr. Wilkinson said he appeared for several of the creditors, and a short time ago he was informed that the bankrupt had hidden some property. He would therefore ask for a remand.

Mr. Hastings objected to the latter only coming forward at the last moment.

His Lordship said he had read through the report and it appeared to him that the bankrupt had done all he could to the satisfaction of every day. Has he not satisfied all his creditors?

The Registrar—The creditors never appear after the bankrupt's first examination. I propose the bankrupt do now pass his last examination, and the creditors can come up at the time the bankrupt applies for his discharge.

His Lordship adjourned the case till Thursday.

GEO. FENWICK AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

The second ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the above named Company was held at the Hongkong Hotel at noon to-day (10th inst.) for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Manager and Statement of Accounts to 31st December 1890, and declaring a dividend.

Mr. F. W. Cross, President, and Mr. J. Stevens (Member of Consulting Committee), Mr. W. Parlane, Mr. W. Cross, H. Harris, J. Barton, W. K. Wylie, J. Anderson, Geo. Fenwick (General Manager) and others.

The Chairman said the report for the past year, the second annual report of the Company, was a little less favourable than the preceding report; but that should not cause astonishment for the reason that the company's business was necessarily of a fluctuating nature. Last year was a negative year, and had it not been for the fluctuations of which he spoke he thought it would have resulted in a distinct improvement in the returns for the past twelve months. It would be as well if the shareholders would, when they had time to give out, think of Fenwick & Co. By so doing they would be helping themselves while they were doing good for the Company. He believed it had been stated by some shareholders that the dividend should have been larger. The Directors, however, considered it inexpedient to declare a larger dividend, for with a business like theirs it was necessary to keep well in funds. It must be borne in mind, too, that with some long contracts disbursements were heavy, while they had to wait a considerable time for payment, or rather repayment. If any mistake had been made in respect to "too small a dividend," he hoped that the funds reserved would go to swell next year's dividend—that would be a mistake on the right side.

Mr. F. W. Cross—I should like to ask a question. You admit that the accounts are less favourable than last year's. Now—

The Chairman—A little less favourable.

Mr. Cross, continuing, said there appeared but little, if anything, to congratulate themselves upon, for there was a decrease of 30 per cent. in the receipts. There must be some reason for such a heavy falling off, and he would like to know what that reason was. It was satisfactory to find that in proportion to the falling off in the aggregate receipts there had been a corresponding diminution of general expenses. Upon that result, the General Manager was certainly to be congratulated. As to the Reserve Fund, there were some items entered under other headings in the accounts which should, he thought, have gone to swell the reserve.

The Chairman—The receipts are shown in what the Directors consider the best form.

Mr. Cross was not satisfied with that reply and maintained that the Reserve Fund should be swelled as much as possible. As to the Chairman's remarks about the issue of small dividends, he said he fully agreed with him, for companies should not pay the highest possible dividend—they should be careful to pay a reasonable dividend only, reserving as much of the earnings as possible.

The Chairman thanked Mr. Cross for his remarks and suggestions, and asked him to pass the accounts as they stood, believing that his suggestions would be duly weighed by the Consulting Committee. As to the falling off last year, it was not only their company which had had that experience. The Dock Company was true, had a very good half-year, and the special reason for it had been set forth at the recent meeting of shareholders. It must be remembered, too, that they had had very few building contracts during the past year.

Mr. Fenwick—The first month of the year was very good, but business fell off, and during the course of the year we had no large building contracts at all. We have not had a single large contract.

Mr. Cross—In future will you put some of the earnings in the Reserve Fund?

The Chairman—The Managing Directors say the money is wanted for general disbursements, but they will bear your suggestions in mind in the future.

Mr. Fenwick—Last year it was a mistake putting so much money to the Reserve Fund. It would have been better to carry it forward. What a company like this requires is a big working capital, not a big reserve fund.

Mr. Cross said there appeared to be no need to work capital in the Company. Was the affair running on hand to month?

Mr. Fenwick again said a concern like theirs did not require a big reserve fund. They wanted a good working capital to carry on the business with.

The Chairman then proposed the adoption of the report and accounts, as presented. Mr. F. W. Cross seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Messrs. F. Henderson, J. Stevens and D. McCulloch were re-elected members of the Consulting Committee upon the motion of Mr. Barton, seconded by Mr. H. Harris.

Mr. Anderson proposed and Mr. Parlane seconded that Mr. Thompson Arnold be re-elected auditor.

Carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the General Manager for the manner in which he had conducted the business of the Company during the past year was carried by acclamation, and the Chairman having announced that Dividend Vouchers would be ready to-morrow, the meeting closed.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at a general meeting to be held at the Head Office of the Company, at Hongkong, on Thursday, 12th March, 1891, at 4 p.m.—

The Liquidators have now to submit to the shareholders a statement of Accounts, showing the result of the winding-up of the Company up to the 31st December, 1890, so far as ascertained, viz., a Balance at Debt of Working Account of \$350,732.36, being an increase of \$3,237.07 for the year 1890.

The accounts clearly show how this amount has arisen, and it will be noticed that the expectation of the Liquidators, that no considerable

addition to the Debt of Working Account would take place, has so far as concerns Losses, been realized, and that the greater part is due to the cost of Liquidation, which remains unavoidably heavy, even after the carrying out of the economies effected by the Liquidators, of which the shareholders were fully made acquainted at the last meeting, as will be seen by a comparison of accounts. The details of these, so far as Head Office is concerned, were set forth in the Chairman's speech at the last General Meeting, so we need only add, that of the Committee at London, Mr. Von André and Mr. Koettgen resigned, leaving Mr. Cobb and Mr. Guttman as sole Liquidators there.

The Liquidation of the London Branch is still far from being completed, and it is almost impossible to foresee when such will be the case, owing to the continued cropping up of fresh claims, the difficulties connected with certain Re-insurance Policies, and the great delay caused by a number of Law-suits now pending.

These are matters beyond the control of the Liquidators, who have, however, relaxed no effort to expedite the settlement as much as possible.

The feasibility of shortening the duration of the Liquidation has been constantly before the Liquidators, who have for some time been occupied in making enquiries on his point, and they are now negotiating with a view to outstandings being taken over by third parties, on terms which, in their opinion, are likely to prove in the long run more advantageous to the shareholders than the continuation of the present mode of winding up.

The Head Office accounts have been audited by Mr. Thos. Arnold and Mr. H. U. Jeffries and the London accounts by Messrs. J. O. Chadwick and Son, as before.

F. DODWELL, ST. C. MICHAELSEN, Liquidators.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1891.

BALANCE SHEET 31ST DECEMBER, 1890.

Assets.

Head Office—

Cash \$ 85.09

Office Furniture 50.00

Fixed Assets with Hongkong Bank 59,500.00

Accounts Receivable and Interest accrued to 31st December 2,203.17

London Agency—

47 Bonds Chinese 7 per cent. Loan 1885 4,700.00

13 Bonds Chinese 6 per cent. Loan 1885 1,300.00

3 Bonds Japanese 7 per cent. Loan 1873 1,100.00

Held by Bank against overdraft 46,666.67

Balance at Debt of Working Account 350,732.36

Liabilities.

Capital \$ 1,500,000

Paidup 300,000.00

Bills Payable 6,666.67

Accounts Payable—

Overdraft at London Agency 50,550.19

Uncollected Interest 375.73

Warrants 272.00

Sundry Amounts due 1,698.42

..... \$ 54,570.61

..... \$ 359,837.28

WORKING ACCOUNT.

Balance Brought Forward from 1889 \$ 337,595.29

Hongkong Salaries 3,500.00

Charges 798.25

London Office Expenses & Com. mission 7,426.33

London Committee Fees 375.73

Liquidators' Fees 1,333.34

Auditors' Fees—

At London, January 1888 to June, 1890 700.00

At Hongkong, 1890 200.00

Return-Premia 902.00

Losses Account 1886 643.33

Losses Account 1887 3,252.10

..... \$ 3,926.43

Less Recovered Account 1888 4,793.39

..... 2,133.03

..... \$ 255,913.61

Re-insurance Premia Recovered 110.31

Bad and doubtful debts recovered 347.77

Suspense Account—

Further amount recovered on account of claims unsettled by Re-insurers 365.70

Exchange 324.26

Interest 359.43

Profit on share North China Insurance Company, Limited 798.89

Profit on Furniture sold 97.91

Interest warrants issued under Sect. 98 of Articles of Association 108.00

Brought forward from Balance 1888 \$ 213,009.80

Increase 1889 24,495.49

..... \$ 237,505.29

Increase 1890 13,227.07

..... \$ 250,732.36

..... \$ 255,913.61

We have compared the above statement with the Books, Vouchers and Securities at Head Office and with the Returns received from the London Agency, and hereby certify the same to be in accordance therewith.

THOS. ARNOLD, Auditors.

H. U. JEFFRIES, Auditors.

F. DODWELL, Liquidators.

ST. C. MICHAELSEN, Liquidators.

TRADING IN WOMEN.

Quite a crowd of the genus Taling-shan roared up at the Police Court on the 9th inst. to listen, mark, learn and inwardly digest the evidence adduced at the trial of Awong and Li Acheung, who were charged before both magistrates with bringing six young Annamese women into the Colony on the 5th instant, for unlawful purposes. The six girls were present in the Court, and a more unfortunate, neglected and unhappy looking lot of young women have rarely been seen amongst the "Great Unwashed" at any magisterial court.

The Consul for France sat with the magistrates on the Bench.

Apo, one of the women, said she was 19 years of age, and was taken on board the steamer *Atchay* at Haiphong. Her husband, a Chinaman, took her on board, and said he would go ashore to make some purchases. He went on shore, and that was the last she had seen of him. She was married to her husband, whose name was Afuk, five months ago. She was stowed away in the coal bunkers of the steamer with the other five girls—nobody in particular looked after them while on board. She was taken to

a boarding-house here, but did not know who took her ashore. The two prisoners were in the boarding-house and they were also on board the steamer on the voyage up from Haiphong, but it was not they who brought food to her while on board the steamer. She would like to go back to her mother, but not to her husband. She was not married according to the regular custom of her country, for in Annam there was a proper and recognized marriage ceremony, but it was not gone through in her case. There had been, in fact, no marriage ceremony at all; she was simply taken by two women to her husband's house and given into his charge. Her husband lived at Haiphong, and she lived with him for close upon five months. She had never seen her husband before she was brought to this house. He had no other wife. Her mother consented to her being labourer, and was alive. She had to walk to Afuk's house when she went there. Her husband paid \$10 to her parents for her—that was how she came to be living with the Chinaman. Afuk said he would take her to see China, and then they would return to Annam. She was under the impression that her husband was coming with her to Hongkong. It was broad daylight when she went on board the *Atchay* at Haiphong. The steamer started about six hours after she got on board. There appeared to be no secrecy about taking her on board, but she was put into the coal bunkers shortly afterwards. Three other girls went in the bunkers when she was put in there. It was some one on board the steamer that put her into the bunkers. It was not any one man in particular—there were five or six men concerned in it. Her husband was one of the six who put her in the bunkers. She and her companions were in the bunkers from the beginning to the end of the voyage. Food (congee water) was brought to her twice a day. She did not know who brought the food—the lifted up the board above the bunker and handed it down through the hole. The place was pitch-dark during the whole time. She attempted to get out of the bunker, but was threatened and pushed back. She pushed open the door and tried to escape, but couldn't. Her feet were had mats laid down on the coal, and these had been provided for them before the girls were put into the bunkers. It was a very small place, and she had next to no chance to move about. She was not allowed to come out until the steamer had arrived in Hongkong harbour. She had no luggage on board, although coming to see China. She did not know that she was going to China until just a little before getting on the steamer. Her husband told her to come on board and was accompanied by three or four Chinamen. The men appeared to her to be passengers—not members of the crew, but she felt sure they were not the men who put her in the bunkers. She first saw the two prisoners shortly after getting on board the steamer. When she first went into the coal bunkers the two prisoners were standing at the doorway. They had to step down into the bunkers on to the coals. She had no previous acquaintance with four of the girls now before the court, but one of them was her friend and married a Chinaman some months ago.

Ng Apoo, wife of a gardener, said she earned her living by hair-dressing and sewing. She was walking in First Street on the 5th instant, and had several combs stuck in her *cheignon* as a mark of her profession. She met the second defendant. He came up to her and said "I suppose you are a hairdresser." She replied in the affirmative. He took her to a boarding-house on the Praya, and she there saw the Annamese girls now in Court. They were all in one room. The second prisoner, Li Acheung, asked her to play the girls' *queues* and shave their faces. She had just got through when the police arrived, took the girls and arrested the first prisoner.

A wife of second defendant, said she had been married about seven days. They had been married in Annam and came to Hongkong. She was in the coal bunkers with the other women. She would like to go back to Annam. She was 18 years of age. When in Annam she lived with an uncle, a seaman. As to the first prisoner she did not know him at all. The usual marriage ceremony was not gone through in connection with her marriage. As a matter of fact she was not married to the prisoner—that was to say, not legally married. Her uncle gave her to the prisoner to be his wife. She did not know the amount of money paid for her. She herself had nothing in her possession. The six girls of whom she was one, were taken to the boarding-house, but she did not observe the first prisoner there.

William Stanton, Inspector of Police, said he arrested the defendants on information received from a *lutong* who was informed by an "outsider." He went to the Yen-wo boarding-house, and there, in a backroom, on the first floor, he found six Annamese women, the hair-dresser and the men. He arrested the two prisoners and charged them in the usual way. They denied the offence. The case proceeded, and it opened the person of the second defendant and it opened the pillow-box in the room.

He produced a letter which he found on the second prisoner's person. It was from a person in Haiphong to a friend in this Colony.

The first prisoner stated she came from Haiphong to look for a clansman. He had been away a long time. He met the second defendant who took him to the boarding-house where he saw the girls for the first time.

The second prisoner stated that he was a carpenter. One of the girls was given to him by his uncle to be his wife. His mother was sick in China, so he brought his wife to assist in her recovery. He took his wife to the boarding-house and there saw the other girls. He engaged the hairdresser to plait his wife's hair only.

To the Court—He kept his wife in the coal bunkers because he was too late to get any berth in the ship. There was no other place.

The hair-dresser, recalled, said it was very late when she left the boarding-house. She plaited all their *queues*—six in all. She dressed all their heads because she was paid by the second prisoner, Li Acheung, to do so.

The Court—There is no evidence to convict the first prisoner, but the second is sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour. The girls will be sent back to Annam.

MR. BECHER'S LATEST PUNJON EXPLORATIONS.

That impressive character Mr. H. M. Becher, manager of the Punjom Mining Company of this colony, has recently returned to Singapore from what is described as "an extensive tour in Pahang where he visited the several mining concessions, in connection with which he is professionally engaged."

Speaking with regard to the Ketchas concession, Mr. Becher said to a reporter of the *Straits Times* that the total trip down the *Punjom* brought 70 tons of gold from Ketchas, which, with a previous shipment of 55 tons, makes the total output up to the present 125 tons. Mr. Becher thinks that is not bad for a company so recently at work, and he says that with this return the mine is paying its own expenses.

In the 70 tons there was a portion from specimens, but otherwise the gold was the result of a trial crushing of 100 tons of the average rock from the lode. The crushing was made at the Punjom battery. It may so happen that the find is only 6 pounds, but the

probabilities, Mr. Becher thinks, are against this. There are two European miners and about twenty Chinese coolies working on the mine which at present consists of a single level. It is now proposed to extend these operations, with a view of following "Mount Siam" reef. The landing place is about two miles from Kuala Lipis on the Pahang River, and the mine is situated about two miles inland. Ketchas River, a fine running stream, flows about one mile and a half from the mine, so that at any time should it be considered necessary to use any extensive motive power in operation, it will easily be developed from this river.

Those who have followed the Hongkong reports of the Punjom Company for the last three years, will know that the Jalla mine in the company's concession is the chief scene of operations and expectations. Great difficulty has been experienced in getting down to any depth in this mine, and more or less disappointment has been caused at the small results obtained from the crush